

BUSINESS BETTER, JUDGE GARY FINDS

Tells Iron and Steel Institute
That Improvement Has Been
Going on Six Months.

PRICES STILL TOO HIGH

Head of Steel Corporation
Blames Middlemen for Keep-
ing Up Living Costs.

"It seems to be generally conceded," said Elbert H. Gary, presiding over the twentieth general meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute at the Hotel Commodore yesterday forenoon, "that business conditions throughout the United States for the last six months have been perceptibly and steadily, if slowly, growing better."

"In the steel industry the volume of business has more than doubled during the last ninety days, though the profits, as a rule, have been little or nothing, due to high costs and low prices."

Judge Gary said that the delay in complete restoration of activity is largely due to the high costs of living, production and transportation and of "owning and earning money." He said that the real obstructionists were those who insisted on keeping prices up and realizing the largest possible gains. He charged the middlemen with being most at fault, and said that many of them had not lowered their selling prices in proportion to reduction made to them in their purchases. He cited prices of food and men's shoes, suits, overcoats and hats, furniture, rents and coal to support this.

Granting that these high prices have been influenced by labor costs, he said that 85 or 90 per cent. of labor, "free to act in accordance with its own sense of propriety and justice, has been fair and considerate in view of living expenses."

Favors Price Supervision.
"Clearly and emphatically," he said, "there must be further adjustment and reductions concerning certain prices and rates down to a level which will produce an equitable but will place every branch of industry on a just and reasonable parity."

He favored governmental supervision, impartial and nonpartisan, and covering all interests and classes, as the only means of quickly reaching normal prices. On this point he said:
"Business of all kinds would succeed better, if unhindered by governmental interference, but if it is desired to proceed with the greatest despatch toward the starting point of the upward march in prices influenced by the war, then every person and every interest, without discrimination, must submit to some kind of governmental supervision and regulation. As the Government materially assisted in increasing costs and prices, although on grounds of necessity, it might be proper and expedient to render similar services in the struggle to decrease them."

Judge Gary gave a warning of disaster if taxes do not go down.
"Any politician or political party standing for the present tax rates or opposing substantial reductions down to the lowest practical level will not continue in authority, but will go down to defeat at the first election," he said. "The people will not long endure the present situation. In fact, they cannot."

Favors the Sales Tax.
"To the fullest extent possible earnings and incomes must be left in the hands of those who first receive them. These food, shelter and clothing are provided we will not listen to words concerning abstract questions, especially from those who work little and say much."

He gave highest praise to the proceedings of the Washington conference thus far. He predicted that the delegates would part, as they met, friends, and also said: "Any adverse outcome would be intolerable and those responsible for it would be repudiated and everlastingly condemned."

He spoke also of Mexico, praising President Obregon and saying he has established and will maintain order, and that the United States should soon be able to recognize the Mexican Government and bring about a renewal of business intercourse.

He spoke of President Harding as "a towering, level-headed leader."

POLICE GRAFT CASES COME UP NEXT MONTH

Cases Resulting From Whit-
man Inquiry Set for Trial.

Judge Alfred J. Talley in General Sessions yesterday placed on the deferred calendar of Part 4, the cases of the police captains and detectives indicted as a result of last winter's Whitman investigation. This means that the cases will probably be set for trial some time next month before Judge John F. McIntyre.

Most of the defendants are charged with the acceptance of gratuities. Included are former members of the automobile squad charged with having accepted "gratuities" for the recovery of stolen automobiles. Capt. William L. Bailey and Capt. Percy M. DuBois are charged with getting paid for providing protection to firms whose employees were on strike.

COURT RULES ALL MUST REST ONE DAY IN SEVEN

Railroads as Well as Men
May Benefit by Decree.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Justice Frank C. Laughlin and concurred in by four other Justices, yesterday ruled that it is a law of nature that man must rest at least one day in seven, and that by the common law and by statutory enactment in this State Sunday is a sanctified holiday, a day of relaxation and refreshment, if not of public worship.

The ruling was made in the suit of the Cereal Products Company against the Lackawanna Railroad for damages to perishable merchandise delayed in a freight yard. Damages were awarded to the plaintiff for the days of delay, exclusive of Sundays.

Whether you were at the meeting last night or not you will want

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message in permanent form. Read
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SCHWAB WILLING TO SCRAP WAR PLANT

Continued from First Page.

premise command of the armies fighting Germany.

"Possibly one of equal magnitude and importance will be made in Washington in the near future," he added. Judge Gary continued:

"The world owes him a debt of gratitude it can never fully repay and indeed it does not desire to do so. We are all happiest in being his everlasting debtors. This brave, scholarly, thoughtful Christian soldier honors us by his presence on this occasion."

To Mr. Schwab, whom Judge Gary introduced, Poch was "the greatest commander in the world's history." For the steadfastness of his character Mr. Schwab found a symbol in the word "steel."

"And so, my dear Marshal," he said, turning to the figure in horizon blue, "may I tell you in the language of the greatest of poets that you have been grappled to our souls with hoops of steel?"

Mr. Schwab went on:
"Great as he was in all the responsibilities of war leadership, Marshal Poch will stand as the supreme representative in all history of unity of action and command. Have you, my friends, ever thought how frequently this profound principle of action applies in life and industry? Individuals and individual interests can accomplish but little; united effort and cooperation under single lead-

ership can accomplish anything. So it is, in industry, our industry, all industry: unity of action, unity of command is the most effective means to great results.

"We of the great steel industry have much to learn from this principle. The greatness of industrial America has been realized through the application of it, and America will continue to rise to still greater heights of achievement as she allows this principle to have freedom of action."

"We in this country are in the midst of a great business depression, a depression which is affecting the steel industry quite as acutely as any other industry in the country. To escape from this slough of despond the various factors of the steel business must consider the interests of the whole rather than merely seek to promote their selfish aims."

"During the war we talked of a 'bridge of ships' across the Atlantic. Fifty million tons of steel put into the hulls of ships would actually build a bridge of ships from the United States to France."

"It was truly a war of material and machines as well as of men, and, we, of the American iron and steel industry like to think, not that we won the war, but that we were at any time prepared to make any sacrifice if the burden of the world was assigned to us. The demands then made upon our industry not only produced steel; they produced men who were at any time prepared to make any sacrifice in personal effort and sacrifice even the former great achievements of their industry."

"Let us have peace. That sublime phrase of General Grant's might well be the motto of the World Conference now assembled at Washington."

Mr. Schwab then delivered his principal message of the evening, saying: "And I would like to take advantage of this occasion to say something which has long been upon my heart, and which at this significant moment it is clearly my duty to say. It was stated at some

of the sessions of the recent League of Nations meeting in Geneva. It has often been carelessly suggested in the press, that the flame of war is in great measure kept alive by those interested in the private building of naval ships and the manufacture of munitions of war."

"I can, of course, speak only for myself, but I believe I know and express the sentiments of others placed in similar positions to mine when I say this: 'I am at the head of the largest war materials manufacturing works in the world. The shipyards of my company build more naval ships than are built in any other yards under one management in the United States. But, I have been thrilled beyond expression, as has every good American, by the brilliant and statesmanlike scheme laid before the conference at Washington by Secretary Hughes. The carrying out of that plan may involve great monetary loss in some quarters, but such a thing as financial loss can be of no consideration when compared to the inestimable boon to mankind which would be involved in the realization of that magnificent plan. What red-blooded American if the burden of armament could be lifted from the shoulders of humanity. May God speed the day when this noble conception can be realized!'"

"If the armed protection of our country is necessary, the establishment of

which I am the head will devote itself with all its energy to providing means for protection of this country's homes and families. But I say to you from the bottom of my heart that if the statesmen now assembled in Washington under the far-sighted leadership of our President and Secretary Hughes should find it possible to bring about disarmament and permanent peace, gladly would I see the war-making machinery of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation sunk to the bottom of the ocean."

"Nothing could contribute more to the ultimate and permanent prosperity and happiness of the world than the conclusion of agreements between the great nations of the world which would eliminate war and the causes of war."

Mr. Schwab ended with the pledge of the steel and iron industry to the men gathered in Washington heretofore quoted.

Marshal Poch arose to reply to Judge Gary, but before he could there was handed him a gold punch bowl inscribed: "To Marshal Poch with the esteem and admiration of the American Iron and Steel Institute, November 18, 1921." The bowl is of 24 carat fineness and is eighteen inches high.

The Marshal was cheered for a long time. "La Marseillaise" had already been sung in his honor and then "The Star Spangled Banner." His reply, when he got a chance to make it, was words of gratitude to American industry, to the makers of arms and ammunition

who had done so much to make the victory possible. His French was translated by Col. Frank Parker, U. S. A.

"As I look around me to-night I see the reason for the victory in this assembly," the Marshal said. "The victory has been attributed to unity of command, but behind that was the unity of ideas, of ideals and of action of the allied nations, and in this unity no element was more important than that of industry." He said that in 1914 the Allies' daily consumption of projectiles was calculated at between 14,000 and 20,000. In 1918 it increased to between 20,000 and 30,000.

"It was the tremendous increase in materials which you had promised us and gave us," he continued. "That enabled us to carry out our plans. They always came forward on time. If at no time did our arms fail, we owe it to your assistance."

William D. Guthrie, president of the New York State Bar Association, addressed Marshal Poch directly, speaking in French. Indicating the thousand and more men seated in the room, Mr. Guthrie told the Marshal that here were the great captains of industry, the engineers, the men of affairs "who rendered victory possible."

Mr. Guthrie continued in part:
"Marshal Poch, you are in the highest degree and under every title most welcome among us. You come to us full of glory. You have written in the annals of the world a glorious and imperishable page. I seek in vain the words which will tell you how much we admire and love you, and how much we are stirred by all that you have done, by all that the French army has done, by all that the French people have done for us here in America and by all that your compatriots have suffered and sacrificed."

Even Thomas A. Edison, who rarely attends a public dinner nowadays, even when it is given in his honor, was there last night. That shows what kind of an affair it was. Mr. Edison was introduced to Marshal Poch, but as he speaks no French their hearty handshaking sufficed. The Marshal sat at Judge Gary's right and Mr. Schwab at his left, with Gen. Pershing, who was also hugely cheered, on the other side of Mr. Schwab. There were so many persons of distinction who belonged at the speaker's table that the table was doubled. That is, there was another table ranged just below the first, along which a row of guests sat facing the higher row.

There were seventy-five men at these two tables. To name a few of them, there were James S. Alexander, George P. Baker, Major-Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Senator William L. Calder, Gov. William C. Sproul of Pennsylvania, Justice John Proctor Clarke, Arthur Brisbane, Paul D. Cravath, Jean W. Davis, Count de Chambrun, Pierre S. du Pont, Police Commissioner Richard Enright, Col. Michael Friedsam, James W. Gerard, Major-Gen. George W. Goethals, Daniel Guggenheim, Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, Frank Hodel.

Also Otto H. Kahn, Darwin P. Kingsley, Lee Kohn, Julius Kruttschnitt, Dr. George F. Kunz, Gaston Liebert, French Consul-General, Robert S. Lovett, Hudson Maxim, Ogden L. Mills, John Bassett Moore, W. Fellows Morgan, Dwight W. Morrow, Frank A. Munsey, Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Samuel Rea, Alfred H. Smith, Benjamin Strong, W. H. Truesdale, Frederick D. Underwood, Brig-Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Rodman Wamsmaker, Charles S. Whittman, George W. Wickersham and Daniel Willard.

Letters were read from Chief Justice Taft, John D. Rockefeller, Gov. Nathan Miller and Mayor Hylan.

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